

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Franco-German Dye and Fertilizer Agreement Reached

Papers Not Yet Signed But Will Be by End of October—Selling Price of Dyestuffs Fixed—Foreign Markets Will be Divided to Reduce Home Competition—Franco-British Pact Reported as Progressing Rapidly—Menace to America Seen.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19—An agreement has been reached between the leading French and German chemical producers covering the sale of dyestuffs and nitrogenous fertilizers, states a cable to the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attache, R. C. Miller, Paris. While there are certain final details which have yet to be arranged, it seems to be the general opinion that the accord will be ready by the end of October, for the signature of the officials of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., and the recently formed French Central Committee. The I. G. delegates returned to Berlin this week, but are expected back in Paris late this month for the signing of the agreement.

The agreement fixes the selling prices on dyestuffs and establishes a quota for French imports of German dyestuffs. It also provides for a division of the foreign markets with the object of reducing competition throughout Europe.

The world market is divided under tentative plans laid for a unit sales system, which consists of the establishment of sales organizations at strategic points throughout the world. Through this method, which is soon to be adopted by the European steel trust, the chemical trust will greatly reduce the cost of distribution and selling by using one line of ships, instead of two, and in other ways eliminating competitive distribution.

In Europe the trust will divide the markets, Germany serving one field, France another and Great Britain still another, largely reducing overhead costs.

France agrees to restrict her ex-

ports of nitrogenous fertilizers to the 1926 level and to purchase any necessary imports primarily from Germany. The fertilizer agreement, however, hinges upon the acceptance by the French Parliament of the recent Franco-German treaty which admits German nitrates free of duty; or upon the establishment of merely negligible duties on such importations.

Franco-German negotiations are progressing with respect to a rayon accord.

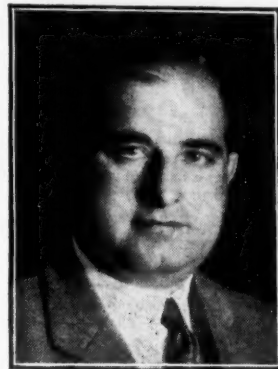
It is reported in trade and other circles that negotiations between the French interests and the British chemical combine—the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have practically been concluded coercing the trade in rayon and dyestuffs.

Negotiations leading to a European synthetic nitrogen entente are progressing favorably and present plans include in the association, German, French and British producers, also those in Norway, Italy and Switzerland. It is stated that the purpose of the entente is to better enable the individual producers to meet the stronger competition of Chilean nitrates which they expect as a result of the plans of Chilean producers to co-ordinate sales on the European market. European producers are looking forward to lower prices of Chilean nitrate of soda as a result of improved methods of treating the crude mineral. The German and the Norwegian synthetic nitrogen producers have come to an agreement similar to that of the Franco-German potash accord. It is rumored in business circles that a more far reaching international nitrogen entente has been proposed which would include the Chilean producers with the

major European synthetic producers and would divide the world's nitrogen markets, fix prices, regulate sales and production.

DU PONT MAKES RICHTER CHEMICAL DEPT. MANAGER

William Richter has been appointed general manager of the Paint, Lacquer and Chemical department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at Wilmington. Mr. Richter succeeds William P. Allen, who has been relieved of his duties at his own request and has been granted a leave of absence

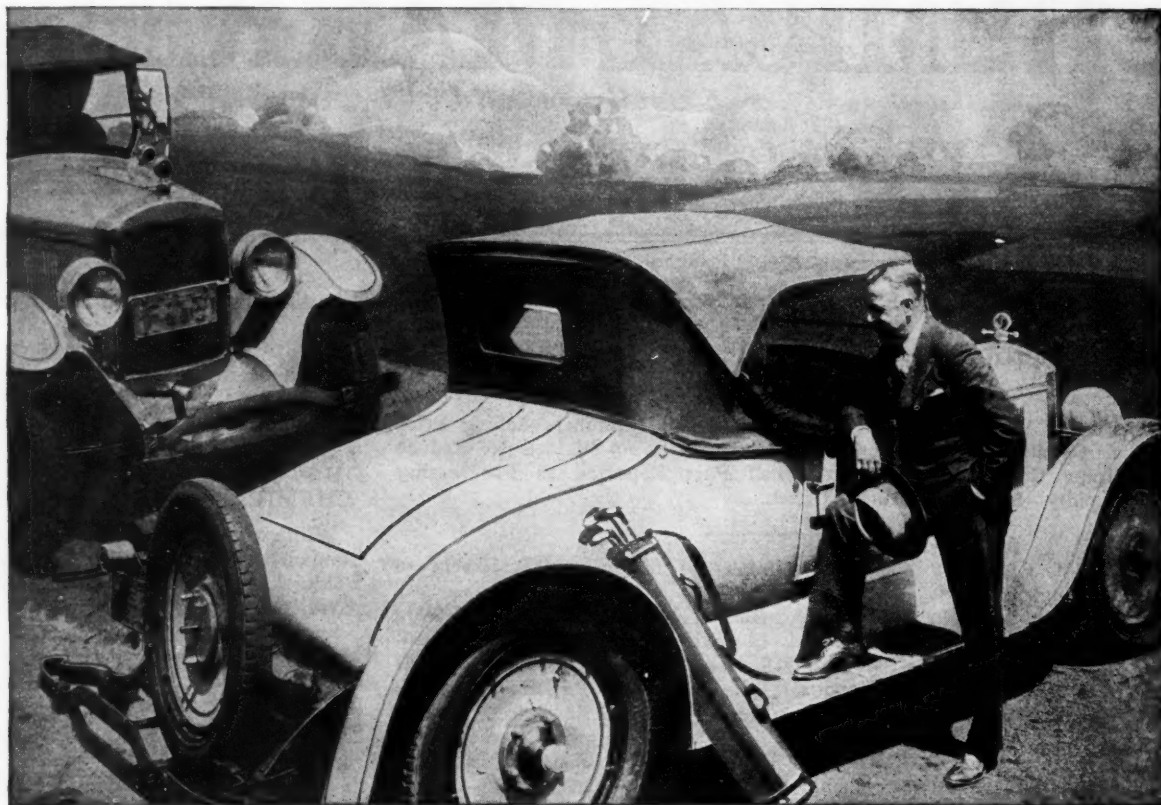


WILLIAM RICHTER

of a year effective Nov. 1. J. W. Elms, now Philadelphia divisional manager, has been appointed assistant general manager. William M. Zintl, sales director of the Philadelphia paint and varnish division, succeeds Elms.

Mr. Richter has had a long experience in the paint and varnish business. He became associated with Harrison Bro. & Co. in 1905. When this concern was taken over by du Pont in 1905 he became comptroller of the du Pont Engineering Co. Before becoming assistant general manager of the Paint, Lacquer and Chemicals department he was divisional manager of the acids, heavy chemical and pigment division.

J. W. Elms had an important



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CHEMICALS
AND
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Play a vital part in the life of John Doe

MANY a man counts it a lucky day when a customer provides the excuse for a mid-week golf game. It is so with John. In high spirits he lets in the gears of his car, here again chemicals playing a vital part in his life.

The automobile bumpers and headlights were first copper plated and then nickel plated. The rims of the wheels, if of that silver finish, were zinc plated with R&H Duo Zinc Anodes. As for the tires, R&H Accelerators, Antioxidants manufactured from Aldol and Acetaldehyde, and other rubber chemicals were used.

The glass windshield required, among other things, Cobalt, Manganese and Feldspar. The magneto is equipped with platinum tipped Contact Points. The crank shaft was case hardened with R&H Cyanides. Safety always is John's motto, so the car carries a fire extinguisher containing an efficient mixture of Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride.

The glass globe of a filling station made brilliantly eye-arresting with R&H Ceramic Colors, reminds John that he needs gas. Then he is off again over roads dustproofed with Calcium Chloride.

(John is next seen on the Golf Course)

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

part in the wartime operations of the company, being stationed at Carney's Point as superintendent of the finishing department and later as assistant manager of Old Hickory powder plant. After the War he was vice-president and general manager of Du Pont Chemical Co. He was at the Parlin plant at the time of the development of Duco.

STEARIC ACID MAKERS ANNOUNCE STANDARD

Specifications for stearic acid and red oil have been adopted as follows by the National Association of Stearic Acid Mfrs. Stearic acid singled-pressed m.p. 126-7° L. Iodine value not over 12 dauble-pressed m.p. 126-7° F. Iodine value not over 8 triple-pressed m.p. 130-1° F. Iodine value not over 6 Construction Needle point crystalline.

Specifications for distilled red oil are: Regular—titre, 7°-10°, Iodine value, 90 or under; Medium—titre, 15°-20°, iodine value, 84 or under; Heavy—titre, 30°-35°, iodine value, 70 or under. All grades less than .5% unsaponified and less than .5% moisture and insoluble. Specifications for double-distilled red oil are: titre, 10°-13°, iodine value, 90 or under, .5% moisture and insoluble, and color, not over 3 N. P. A. Specifications for saponified red oil are: Regular—titre, 18°-20°, iodine value, 80 or under; Medium—titre, 14°-16°, iodine value, 84 or under; Heavy—titre, 30°-32°, iodine value, 70 or under. All grades are not more than 3% unsaponified, not more than .5 moisture and insoluble and 84 or over F. F. A.

Further information may be obtained by communicating with F. F. Jordan, Emery Candle Co., Cincinnati, O., secretary of the Association.

Oldbury-Electro Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., will take over the works of the Phosphorus Compounds Co., Niagara Falls, and continue to manufacture the same line of chemicals now made by Phosphorus Compounds, as soon as the latter company receives dissolution papers for which it has applied.

Chemical Markets

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I. G. Seeks Stock Listing on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Move is Sponsored by National City Co.—Shares Are of Great Importance on Berlin Exchange—State Dept. Attitude is Awaited With Interest—Anglo-Chilean Statement Shows Deficit.

German interests are making an attempt to secure the listing of shares of the I. G. on the New York Stock Exchange, under the sponsorship of the National City Co., according to reports. It is proposed to list trust certificates representing these shares under the listing rules recently adopted by the board of governors of the exchange. These shares are one of the leading factors on the German stock exchange. At current quotations common shares have a value of 2,700,000,000 reichsmark or approximately \$600,000,000.

Proposed listing of these shares in New York is especially interesting in view of the gigantic cartel which is being formed among foreign chemical interests, to allot markets among themselves in what many think will be a war with the chemical producing interests of this country.

The attitude of the State Department towards this listing of stock of a company which is engaged in a combine that is regarded as antagonistic to the United States, is also the subject of considerable interest. Loans for the purpose of aiding various foreign price control schemes have been stopped because they were considered to react adversely to the best interests of this country. But the State Department has interposed no objection to the flotation of bonds of the United Steel Works of Germany but this company is on very friendly terms with American interests. On the other hand, the European cartel, at the head of which is the I. G., is considered a menace to the American chemical industry by many leaders of the industry in this country.

ANGLO-CHILEAN NITRATE REPORT SHOWS DEFICIT

Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp. reports deficit of \$1,368,364 for six months ended June 30, 1927. Total income during this period was \$330,951.

Assets of the company are property, including nitrate deposit, lands, plants, etc., less depreciation, \$35,654,032; license under Guggenheim nitrate process patents, \$550,000; cash, \$843,875; nitrate and iodine on hand, in transit and in process \$1,979,410; materials and supplies, \$1,-

903,030; accounts receivable, \$701,789; first mortgage debenture stock, \$143,219; investments in subsidiary and allied companies, \$52,481; deferred charges, \$1,364,331; total, \$43,192,167. Liabilities are common stock (represented by 1,756,750 no par shares) \$1,756,750; accounts payable \$725,365; loans and acceptances payable, \$8,675,000; unpaid sight and letter of credit drafts, \$1,212,941; accrued interest, \$192,500; reserves, \$56,209; funded debt, \$34,018,500; depletion reserve, \$166,585; profit and loss deficit \$3,611,683; total \$43,192,167.

It is pointed out in the company's report that the statement of income continues to show the injurious effect of compulsory subjection to centralized sales arrangements of Assn. of Producers of Chilean Nitrate, which expired on July 1, 1927. Total shipments allocated to the company under these arrangements for the first six months of 1927 were 30,192 tons. To date 68,549 tons of nitrate have been sold for delivery in second half of this year and 93,360 tons in 1928. The Maria Elena plant is producing at the rate of 250,000 tons a year.

ASIA DRUG CO. ROBBED

Asia Drug Co., 236 Water St., New York, was the victim of a \$20,000 robbery which occurred between 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon and 8 o'clock Monday morning. The thieves displayed careful discrimination in selecting only what was most valuable, evidently being unafraid of detection in that section of the city which is practically deserted except during business hours. Razor blades, patent medicines, perfumes, expensive soaps and cameras formed the major portion of their loot which was so great that police believe they used a truck to remove it.

Synthetic gasoline from hydrogenated coal will be Germany's principal motor fuel within five years. Application of similar methods to petroleum will permit extraction of about twice as much gasoline from the same amount of crude. These are statements of German chemists on results to be expected from the Farben process, as reported by the "Wall Street Journal".

GERMAN DYE HEADS ARRIVE HERE TODAY

Arrival of several prominent officials of the German Dye Trust today on the liner "Resolute" is being awaited with interest. It is assumed that the motive for their journey to this country is to continue negotiations started at Heidleberg with Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Co. of N. J., for exchange of patents and closer cooperation.

The party consists of Drs. Worlitzer, Hartmann, Vossen, Habig and Muehlberg, Director General Gerhard Schmidt and Professor Hoff of Berlin Technical High School.

Bayway Industrial Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J., has been formed to manufacture and deal in lacquers, chemical products and byproducts, and alkalies. It is capitalized at 2500 shares of stock, no par value, and is headed by William Harrison and Harry W. Meyerson.

Elk Tanning Co., Ridgeway, Pa., is planning the rebuilding of the portion of its tannery at Tunkhannock, Pa., recently destroyed by fire with loss of about \$40,000 including equipment.

FRENCH ALCOHOL RULING

A French decree fixes, for the period October 1, 1927 to September 30, 1928, the percentage of alcohol to be bought from the state by importers of gasoline and similar products and the price of the Cession of the alcohol reports Commercial Attache Eugene A. Masuret.

The obligatory percentage of alcohol is fixed at 10 per cent in volume of the quantities of gasoline and similar products declared for consumption, the quantities of alcohol being counted at 100 degrees Gay-Lussac, 15 degrees C.

The price of alcohol grading at the minimum 99 degrees 4 to 15 degrees C, is 180 francs and alcohol grading at the minimum 94 degrees to 15 degrees C. 170 francs.

These prices are per hectolitre of alcohol counted at 100 degrees Gay-Lusac, at the temperature of 15 degrees C, denatured, in tank-cars, delivered at the station of destination.

Prof. M. Bergmann, director of Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Leather Research in Dresden, has been elected president of International Society of Leather Trades Chemists.

POLISH POTASH OUTPUT INCREASED DURING 1926

Production of potash in Poland during 1926 exceeded that of 1925 by 30,505 tons, or 17.3 per cent according to Consul Walter A. Leonard. The Kalusz mine produced 132,841 tons (64.1 per cent) and the Stebnik mine produced 74,648 tons (35.9 per cent). The Kalusz mine produced both kainite and sylvinite, while the Stebnik mine produced only kainite since the sylvinite layers have not yet been reached. Sales of potassium salts amounted in 1926 to 180,836 tons and exceeded the sales in 1925, by 30,416 tons, or 20 per cent; 162,384 tons, having been sold in the domestic market and 18,452 tons exported. The increase in exports over 1925 records was 44.2 per cent. Most of the exports were directed to Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Sweden and Denmark were other export destinations. It is stated that there is a considerable foreign demand for Polish potassium salts but it cannot be supplied so long as the entire Polish production is barely sufficient to cover one half of the domestic requirements. The consumption of potassium salts for fertilizing purposes in Poland is estimated at 189,557 tons for 1926 as compared with 213,198 tons for 1925, a decrease of 11 per cent. The decline in consumption affected only imports of foreign potash which declined from 74,534 tons in 1925 to 28,557 tons in 1926.

A new process for the manufacture of carbonic acid has been invented in Sweden, reports Commercial Attache T. O. Klath, Stockholm. The Swedish company holding the rights of manufacture under this process is desirous of forming contacts with interested American firms relative to possible representation in this country. Information on the above subject is available to accredited firms and individuals in order of application to the Chemical Division.

A communication has recently been received by the Chemical Division, Dept. of Commerce, from a party in Mexico who wishes to establish contact with American firms interested in the importation of bat guano. The name and address is available upon application to the Chemical Division.

Production of rayon yarns in France is estimated to have reached a total of 9,895,900 kilos in 1926 compared with approximately 7,244,700 kilos in 1925.

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[Markets & Prices]

New Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Prices Announced

Caustic Soda 10c 100 lbs., Lower—The Latter Off Slightly—Differential Between Spot and Factory Prices Cut—Chlorine Bleaching Powder Schedules Expected Soon—Anhydrous Ammonia Advanced.

Advanced	
Ammonia Anhydrous 1c to 4c lb	Soya Bean Oil $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb
Chinawood Oil $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Tallow $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Lard Oil $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Tallow Oil $\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb
Oleo Oil $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 1c lb	
Declined	
Caustic Soda 10c 100 lbs	Olive Oil foots $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Cottonseed Oil $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Perilla Oil $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb
Linseed Oil 0.1c lb	Rapeseed Oil Jap 1c gal
Methanol 95% and 97% 5c gal	Soda Ash $\frac{1}{2}$ c 100 lbs

The release of the new 1928 contract prices for caustic soda was the foremost development in the heavy chemical market this week. One factor has made the announcement revealing a decline in actual price as well as a substantial cut in the usual differential between spot and shipment prices. A reduction in caustic soda was not generally expected this year and this one was probably prompted by the weakness displayed in the market during the past few months. Some large consumers have current contracts at the present scale, and the increasing consumption of chlorine is also allied in creating a lower market for caustic soda. These prices have been announced by one factor only, the remaining sellers have not yet released their schedules but will doubtlessly prepare new prices to coincide with these. The contract prices for soda ash have also been announced, a slight reduction has been made together with a cut in the differential between spot and shipment supplies. Prices of ammonia anhydrous have been advanced for next year but no revision has been made in the price of ammonia water although it is thought that this advance will be reflected in aqua. Chlorine prices are expected to be released for the 1928 period, shortly, but are not expected to be featured with any material change. Bleaching powder is in a similar position.

The methanol market has receded. Practically all grades excepting pure and denaturing have been the subjects of price shading and are weak at the present quotations. Alcohol is strong, there is a considerable amount of re-sale material available at lower prices but there are rumors current in producing circles that a sudden cold wave will

be met with another advance in price.

Generally the market is quiet in preparation for the seasonal contracting business and price changes are few.

Acid Oxalic — Business continues briskly in this market and supplies remain none too plentiful. Prices are in the same position at 11c@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Alcohol Denatured — The market is in a strong position and is holding very well despite the competition from resale sources. There is talk of another 2c gallon advance and may be realized with the first cold wave.

Ammonia — Prices of ammonia anhydrous have been revised. The official New York prices of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. have been advanced to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. while a general readjusting advance expected shortly and it is believed that the advance in anhydrous will reflect in aqua.

Ammonium Chloride — The market has been less excited recently, and it is now realized that maker's prices can be held, leaving them in control. There is some foreign material coming in but commands higher prices.

Bleaching Powder — A new schedule for this market is expected to be announced shortly and meanwhile, the contract withdrawals are of regular size at the current levels.

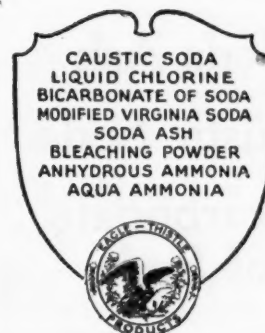
Caustic Soda — A new price list for contracts over 1928 has been released. Solid material has been reduced 10c 100 lbs. on contract, and the new basis in large drums is \$2.90 100 lbs. f.o.b. works. Flakes and crystals are quoted at \$3.30 100 lbs. f. o. b. works. and a 5c 100 lbs. additional differential has been made for spot cars. This is also a reduction as last years spot prices were

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10c 100 lbs. above the f.o.b. works prices. All of these prices were announced by one of the leading factors and as yet the others have not prepared their Fall schedule but will doubtlessly follow.

Chlorine — The seasonal schedule has not yet been released but is expected to be disclosed next week. Meanwhile prices are unchanged at 5½c lb. on contract and weakly inclined.

Methanol — The market for methanol is very weak and while there has been no official reduction made, prices have descended and are still subject to shading at the current prices. The nominal market for 95% in drum cars is 50c gal., 97% in like quantities 52c gal. Pure is unchanged.

Methyl Acetone — This market is much stronger and scarce. Prices have been quoted as high as 88c @90c gallon in tanks but 85c prices are still available in some quarters. It is likely that all prices will be raised to 88c gallon.

Soda Ash — The new prices for contract are: light, in bulk, \$1.15, in bags, \$1.32, in barrels \$1.55 f.o.b. wks. All of these prices are per 100 lbs., and have been released by one factor. The differential between spot and shipment prices has been cut to 2½c 100 lbs. instead of 5c 100 lbs. as formerly.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — Although it is yet too early for conditions to settle in the market, the demand is steady and of good size since the recent advance. Prices are 15¾c@16c lb. in drums.

Benzene — There is nothing new to report in this market, a very good call is being enjoyed by the sellers but the price situation is still soft. Tank cars are billed at 22c gallon with weakness evident.

Dimethyl Aniline — This market has also been favored with a steady demand and has been unaffected by the recent advance in price to 32c @34c lb.

Diethyl Phthalate — There is no particular life to the market at present but prices are unchanged and well held.

Naphthalene — The price for the coming season have been announced at the prevailing prices of 5c lb. for flakes and 6c lb. for balls. These prices are quoted on a quantity basis and the price for 1 lb. packages is 7½c lb.

Nitrobenzene — The recent advance in price has added a somewhat better interest among the consumers. The tone is very strong

and the price well held.

Para Toluidine — This market is likewise in a strong position, low prices have been withdrawn from the market and all quotations range 40c@45c lb.

Solvent Naphtha — This market continues weakly and subject to shading under the quoted levels.

OILS AND FATS

Prices of animal oils and fats continue to rise in contrast to a general note of quietness prevailing throughout the remainder of the market. Evidence of this is seen in the relatively high price on tallow as compared with that of palm oil. While factors expect tallow and perhaps other animal oils and fats to go even higher, there is as yet no indication that palm oil will follow suit. On the contrary, large quantities of the latter product coming to this country would seem to indicate that a change, if any, would be in the reverse direction.

Cottonseed oil is steady although somewhat lower. Linseed oil also has declined in accordance with demand, which is almost non-existent at present. Consumers seem to feel that the price of this oil will decline further and having sufficient inventories to carry them until the spring, refuse to show interest.

Chinawood oil is quiet but firm with the Chinese market strong and showing a tendency to go higher on coast shipments as the supply is becoming scarce, with no prospects of replacements before December.

Castor Oil — Prices remain unchanged with producers filling orders at 13c lb. for No. 1 and 12½c for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil — Continues quiet but firm with spot at 15½c@15¾c lb. and sales on the Coast at 13c@13¼c lb., an advance of ¼c lb. in both. The market in China is strong and shows a tendency to go higher, according to reports.

Coconut Oil — All grades are unchanged at quoted figures with only routine interest being shown.

Cottonseed Oil — Spot oil eased off slightly and P. S. Y. sold on Tuesday last at 10.90c@11.25c lb. Crude oil at the mills also declined ¾c lb., now being quoted at 9¾c@9½c lb. The market is steady at these lower prices.

Greases — Continue strong but unchanged at quoted figures.

Lard Oil — A sharp advance in prices is reported for all grades. Edible prime is held at 16¾c lb.; off prime at 13¾c lb., extra at 13¼c

(Continued on page 566)

Fertilizer Market In Stronger Position

Nitrate of Soda Again Advanced—Rumors of Still Higher Prices Appears to be Result of Manipulation in Primary Market—Blood and Tankage Higher—Tanning Materials Quiet—Valonia Market Bare—Shellac Prices Fluctuate

Advanced
Blood dried 15c unit
Fish Scrap dried 50c unit
Shellac superfine 3/4c lb
Sodium Nitrate 5c 100 lbs
Tankage N Y 10c unit

Declined
Shellac T. N. 1c lb
Shellac bone dry 3c lb

The advancing position of sodium nitrate is the most important feature of the industrial raw material market at this time. The market has been featured with a series of advances by the dealers here who feel their action necessary to meet higher importing costs. They declare that Chilean producers raised their prices based on a very heavy demand from Europe. Recent advices from abroad, deny any unusual activity and indicate that advances in that market were due from the increased usage in America. Basing an opinion on the contrasting difference of these reports, it appears that the recently established quotations are the achievement of Chilean manipulators. At present the market looks strong and another advance is likely.

Throughout the line of fertilizer chemicals, prices are stronger. Dried blood has been advanced locally, tankage has followed, ammonium sulfate is in a tight position and sales of limited quantities of fish scrap have been made at a new high level. Potash products are unchanged but firm, bone meal is strong from foreign sources and cyanimid is moving regularly. While the strength of some of these items have natural causes, it is the belief of some that it is due to the passing of the active season and that with the appearance of the seasonal demand, selling pressure will set in and force prices downward.

Buying of tanning materials is quiet and quotations are unchanged. The position of valonia is tight and business is at a standstill. The recent edicts of the Turkish government in regard to their foreign policy have had their affect on the valonia market and quotations as well as shipments have been withheld by merchants. For the present, nominal prices prevail. Waxes are easier this week and no price changes are heard. Shellac prices were changed this week as a result of both shortages and over-supplies on the spot market. Some grades

were advanced and others declined. The undertone is weak.

Albumen — The market for egg albumen, remains quiet and unchanged with present quotations of 83c@87c lb. for edible and 78c@82c lb. for technical. Vegetable albumen looks stronger owing to the increasing demand and prices may advance.

Blood — The market is now \$4.90 unit. This represents the asking price only, no sales have been made at this price at this time but there are no reasons for sellers to quote lower on actual orders. The South American market is

nominally lower but there are no stocks at hand.

Charcoal — Charcoal prices are strong, owing to the recent slashes in the methanol market. Hardwood is named at the same price of 18c@19c lb. but has a rising tendency.

Dextrin — Prices are unchanged with the movement proceeding at a fair rate to consuming channels.

Fish Scrap — Another new peak has been reached in this market, sales have been made at \$5.50 and 10 unit, f. o. b. works sellers have no difficulty in disposing of their supplies at these prices. Although scarce, it is doubted that the ultimate consumers will pay any higher prices.

Glue — All grades are quiet and unchanged. Prices are inclined towards weakness but no lower prices have been heard.

Rosin — Current New York rosin prices are, B, D, E, \$9.10; F, G, H, \$9.30; I, \$9.35; K, \$9.40; M, \$9.50; N, \$9.85; W/G, \$11.25; WW, \$12.75.

Shellac — T. N. shellac is lower at 48c@49c lb. while superfine has been advanced 1/2c lb. Garnet is unchanged at 49c@50c lb. but bone dry has been reduced sharply to



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110 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK NEW YORK

55c@58c lb. The complexity of this schedule is attributed to spot supply conditions and will probably be adjusted with new arrivals.

Valonia — All grades are governed by nominal prices at this time. There is no material coming from abroad and business is at a standstill.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., October, 17, 1927
—Prices of 47c gal. at the close of the turpentine market to-day, were firm and 1/2c higher than those named last week. This advance had been expected and partially recovered the loss incurred two weeks ago. The demand is rather slow at this time but there is a sufficiency of unfilled orders to cause buyers to compete and advance prices although a material advance in price is not looked for over the winter months owing to the steady flow of receipts and the liberal stocks of turpentine at various ports. Receipts of turpentine this week were 4,627 barrels, sales reported of 2,168 barrels (Another 2,000 barrels sold on private terms and contract deliveries) shipments were more substantial amounting to 5,910 barrels. Savannah stock 31,241 barrels.

Weakness prevailed through the week in the rosin market and reductions of 15c were seen on commons. The mid-week market was even lower but conditions stiffened during the latter half and some of the losses were made up. This indicates improvement, which is generally expected owing to the lateness of the season and the approach of weather conditions that terminate production. As many as nine different buyers bid for Saturdays rosin and regardless of the heavy production, these conditions might result in sharp advances. Receipts of rosin this week were 16,550 barrels, sales reported of 9,960 barrels with possibly 6,000 barrels more, sold privately. Shipments amounted to 33,397 barrels, twice the amount of receipts. Savannah stocks were reduced to 112,606 barrels. Present prices are:—X, W, \$10.50; WG, \$9.50; N, \$8.25; M, \$7.80; K, \$7.60.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Turpentine higher at 47 1/2c gallon but none too firm. Rosin prices are:—X, WW, \$10.25; WG, \$9.10; N, \$7.85; M, \$7.60; K, \$7.50; I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$7.40. Present stocks, turpentine 32,646 barrels, rosin 81,025 barrels.

New equipment will be installed in the Omaha Lead Refinery of American Smelting & Refinery Co.

**SEPTEMBER EXPORTS
AND IMPORTS LOWER**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19—In September both imports and exports decreased according to the Department of Commerce. The value of September exports was \$426,000,000 compared with \$448,071,000 in the same month of last year while the value of imports in September was \$341,000,000 compared with \$343,202,000 in the same month of last year.

For the nine months ending September the value of exports was \$3,509,407,000 compared with \$3,407,690,000 during the same nine months of last year. Also for the nine months ending September the value of imports was \$3,152,539,000 compared with \$3,320,677,000 for the same nine months of last year.

Latest estimates of the probable initial production of ammonium sulfate in Germany, by the Mont Cenis and Hibernia plants at Baelde, and the Kloeckner plant are 50,000 tons and 20,000 tons respectively, equivalent to approximately 15,000 tons fixed nitrogen. Adding the approximately by-product output of the German coke and gas plants, equivalent to 75,000 tons nitrogen, a total of approximately 90,000 tons nitrogen is reached. This total is approximately one-fifth of production by the Haber-Bosch and cyanamide processes employed by the German Dye Trust and Bavarian and Central German Nitrogen Works, respectively. Before the World War the picture was reversed. The coke and gas plants accounted for 110,000 tons fixed nitrogen and cyanamide and the Oppau pilot plant's production of Haber-Bosch nitrogen only accounted for some 11,000 tons nitrogen, or one-tenth that of the coke plants. Mont Cenis and Hibernia output will be controlled by the Nitrogen Syndicate, effective November next, but Kloeckner's proposed production is so far non-syndicated.

Controlling interests in Royal Baking Powder Co. have not disposed of their holdings, nor do they intend to do so, according to William Ziegler, Jr., president. Mr. Ziegler says the company has not under consideration any consolidation, increase in dividend rate or change in financial structure.

Norsk Hydroelektrisk Co., Kvaelfstof, Norway, manufacturers of fertilizers, is negotiating with the National City Bank, New York, for a \$20,000,000 loan, according to reports.

Chinawood Oil Weak in Hankow During September

United States Imported Over Eighty-Five Per Cent of Total Shipments During Month—Market Slides Off Toward Latter Part—Shippers Experience Difficulties Owing to Military Operations—Stocks at Hankow Estimated at Six Hundred Tons.

China's exports of wood oil for September totaled 9,117,570 pounds of which 7,728,875 pounds were shipped to the United States and 1,388,695 pounds to Europe, according to a cable from Consul General Frank P. Lockhart of Hankow. The estimated unsold stocks at Hankow on September 30, were 600 tons. Information regarding stocks at Wanshien and Changteh are not available. The market opened on September 1, at 29 taels per picul, quoted in Shanghai taels, equivalent to \$.130 per pound, declining steadily to 28.25 taels per picul on the 10th (.129 per pound), jumping to 28.50 taels per picul on the 14th (.130 per pound). The price dropped to 28 taels on the 16th (\$.129 per pound). The market strengthened to 28.30 taels per picul on the 20th (\$.139 per pound) dropping to 27.50 taels per picul on the 23rd (\$.127 per pound). From that date the market weakened gradually to 25.30 taels per picul on the 30th (\$.117 per pound) at which price the market closed. The Yangtze river is falling steadily and up-river steamers are operating, but experiencing difficulty due to military conditions. Large steamers on the upper part of the Yangtze must withdraw shortly because of the low water level.

The use of superphosphates in agriculture is rapidly increasing in Spain, and has resulted in a considerable growth in the number of producing factories reports Trade Commissioner James G. Burke. The Union Espanola de Explosives has an annual production of some 180,000 tons, and the S. A. Cros, 387,000 tons. The average annual Spanish production of superphosphates during the last five years is estimated at some 770,000 tons. Capital invested by the Spanish manufacturers of this product is more than 120,000,000 pesetas, and the annual turnover is probably nearly 250,000,000 pesetas. These factories also produce every year about 600,000 tons of sulfuric acid for their own use. Phosphate rock used in the manufacture of Spanish superphosphate is imported from Florida, French Morocco, Algiers and Tunis. There are important beds of phosphate in Spain, but they are situated too far away from the

factories, and the high cost of transportation makes exploitation impossible at the present. The owners, however, plan to market the rock.

Production of sulfur in Sicily during the first half of 1927 was 113,117 metric tons, exceeding that of the corresponding period of 1926 by 9,386 tons, according to Consul Edward I. Nathan, Palermo. Shipments, during the first half of 1927, also showed an increase, being registered at 163,073 tons, of which 133,110 tons were exported. Comparative figures for 1926 (first half) are 139,991 tons and 99,680 tons, respectively.


Alborno Laboratory, Lancaster, Wis., drugs and chemicals, is completing plans for a new two-story addition, 30 x 65 ft., reported to cost in excess of \$20,000, with equipment.

CHILE ALUMINUM SULFATE

Chile consumes about 200 tons of aluminum sulfate per year all of which is imported. Approximately 150 tons practically all 17 or 18 per cent grade are used. The municipal water works uses from 25 to 40 tons per year of 14 per cent grade, while the remaining 10 tons are used by the tanning and textile industries. At the present time, German firms control this market with their low price, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner, Robert G. Glover, Santiago.

Sulfur mined by the Industrial Quimica de Zaragoza, Spain during 1926 exceeded the preceding year's output by 500 tons, reports Commercial Attache Charles A. Liven-good, Madrid. Although production costs decreased more than 25 pesetas per ton, sales during 1926 were made at favorable prices due to less competition in the home market by the American and Italian product. The superphosphate production of the company increased 4,000 tons in 1926, sales for the year having totaled 44,000 tons.

Baldwin Rubber Co., Pontiac, Mich., has started construction or two new plant units, estimated to cost about \$200,000, with machinery.



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OILS AND FATS

(Continued from page 562)

lb. and extra No. 1 at 12½c lb.

Linseed Oil—A further decline has occurred while consuming interest has almost entirely disappeared. Buyers seem to feel that prices will go even lower and with sufficient stocks to carry them through the winter, refuse to place orders. Spot is quoted at 10c lb., raw oil in tanks at 9.2c lb., while the five barrel price is now 10.6c lb.

Neatsfoot Oil—Twenty degrees, cold pressed, has declined slightly, now being quoted at 17¾c lb. CP is unchanged at 17¾c lb., while pure and extra have advanced, being quoted at 16¾c lb. and 12¾c lb. respectively.

Oleo Oil—All grades continue to advance, No. 1 now being held at 18c lb., No. 2 at 16c lb. and No. 3 at 13½c lb.

Olive Oil—Foots is still strong, although ¼c lb. lower in price, now being quoted at 10c@10¼c lb. Denatured oil and edible oil are easy at quoted figures. Reported quotations on new crop for January shipment place foots at 9c lb. and denatured oil at \$1.25 gallon.

Perilla Oil—Spot is now quoted at 14c @ 14½c lb., marking a decline of ½c lb.

Rapeseed Oil—Japanese has declined further and is now quoted at 83c@85c gal. Other grades remain unchanged.

Soya Bean Oil—With the supply on the Coast nearly exhausted and no replacements expected before December, price of crude oil in tanks has advanced slightly, now being quoted at 9¾c@9½c lb. Spot prices continue unchanged.

Tallow—Both grades have advanced ¼c lb., edible being quoted at 10¾c lb. and extra loose at 8¾c lb.

Tallow Oil—Acidless in tanks has advanced to 10½c lb. and barrels spot to 11½c lb.

A department of research covering all phases of the packing business, under the direction of Wm. P. Hemphill, vice-president, is the most recent addition to the organization of Armour & Co. All chemical and operating problems will be in charge of J. J. Vollertsen. Frederic Fenger will take charge of chemical research in the Chicago plant and laboratory.

An explosion in the still of the alcohol distilling plant of C. H. Graves & Sons, Boston, on Oct. 5, caused damage to the extent of \$75,000, and the loss of one life.

H. J. BAKER & BRO.

WIN GOVERNMENT SUIT

In a suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, between the United States as plaintiff, and Frank Morse Smith and the Executors of the Estate of the late William H. Gelshenen, the jury brought in a verdict on October 13th in favor of the defendants. The action was begun some years ago by the Government against the firm of H. J. Baker & Bro. to recover damages for breach of a contract entered into between H. J. Baker & Bro. and the United States Government for the disposition of the surplus stock of ammonium nitrate remaining in the hands of the Government at the termination of the War. Although the trial occupied a week, the verdict of the jury was reached in seven minutes.

The claim of the Government was that some twenty million pounds of the ammonium nitrate was sold by H. J. Baker & Bro. to a favored customer at a price below the price which should have been obtained for it, and that it was not disclosed to the Government at the time of the making of the contract that H. J. Baker & Bro. had made a contract with its customer for the resale of this material.

It was established upon the trial by witnesses who were in the Government service at the time the contract was made in 1919, that H. J. Baker & Bro. had fully disclosed to the Government at that time all the facts in connection with the matter, and that the firm of H. J. Baker & Bro. had acted in the best interest of the Government, with the result that there was realized for the Government on the resale of this material upwards of a million and a quarter dollars more than the witnesses testified the Government would have been willing to accept.

The Government officials called by the defendants on the trial testified that everyone concerned in the transaction was delighted at the way in which the disposal of this large quantity of ammonium nitrate had been handled by H. J. Baker & Bro. The Government in presenting its case failed to call as witnesses any officials who represented the Government in connection with the making and carrying out of the contract.

Roessler - Hasslacher Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., has secured Carl W. Tucker, formerly professor of analytical chemistry, Cornell University, as research chemist.

SWEDISH IMPORTS OF SULFUR, PYRITES GAIN

Following the opening of the canals for summer trade, Swedish imports of pyrites and sulfur showed the usual seasonal increase as a result of purchase by inland paper and pulp mills reports Consul H. C. von Struve. The increase however, was not so marked as in previous years and local dealers are unable to give any definite reason for this variation. The theory is advanced that possibly energetic working of Swedish ore deposits in the search for gold and other metals may have resulted in increased production, lower prices and consequent increased demand for the domestic product. Reports from local paper and pulp mills also indicate a decreased production during the June quarter, which may account for the decreased import. Norway is the chief source of supply of pyrites but imports are also made from Spain, shipments arriving via Hamburg. The bulk of the sulfur imported is supplied from stocks in Hamburg and is of American origin. The trade of brimstone, however, appears to be dependent on the price of pyrites and a reduction in the latter price may cause an increased import of pyrites at the expense of brimstone.

Cellulose Products, Inc., Boston, has notified the Commissioner of Corporations of an issue of 3,000 convertible preference shares of no par value. This will increase the amount of such stock outstanding to 30,000 shares, besides which the company has outstanding 185,000 shares of common stock without par value. The company is authorized to issue as needed, up to 50,000 convertible preference shares.

Radiant Products Co., Memphis, has concluded a lease of a new building at West Olive Avenue and Riverside Boulevard, now in course of erection, and will establish a plant there for the production of chemical specialties.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, recently projecting a new \$500,000 mill in the South, has decided to defer construction until a later date, and will hold the development in temporary abeyance.

Rubberstone Corp., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, manufacturer of composition tile flooring, will soon begin the erection of a new one-story plant at Hillside, N. J., to cost about \$40,000, with machinery.

BELGIAN TUBIZE RULING

Tubize Co. of Belgium holds the right to manufacture rayon by the cellulose acetate process for Belgium and other European countries, according to a recent decision of the Brussels arbitration court. This decision affects only certain Continental rights belonging to the Dreyfus-Nobel group and will have no effect on British Celanese, Ltd., or its exclusive rights throughout the British Empire, according to a statement by Henry Dreyfus, chairman of the British company. Canada where rights are held by Canadian Celanese, Ltd., is the only exception.

Drawback has been allowed on arsenate of lead manufactured by National Chemical Co. of California with the use of litharge produced from imported pig lead obtained from imported ore; and also on Phellanierine oil manufactured by Orbis Products Trading Co., New York City, with the use of imported oil of eucalyptus, according to an announcement of the Treasury Department.

Linde Air Products Co., New York is completing plans for a new plant at Canton, Ohio, to cost over \$70,000, with equipment.

CANADA BUILDS PULP AND PAPER INSTITUTE

The cornerstone of the new Pulp and Paper Research Institute, McGill University, Montreal, was laid October 13, before a gathering which included many members of the Pulp and Paper Association. This is the first institute of its kind in the world.

The building will be used for the furthering of the interest of the Canadian paper industry. In it will be housed the department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry of McGill University which will devote its activities to scientific research. The building will also serve as headquarters of the pulp and paper division of the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada and the Pulp and Paper Association of Canada.

Chloro Chem. Corp., Bloomfield, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$65,515, and assets of about \$500. George W. W. Porter has been appointed referee in bankruptcy for the company.

Pontiac Varnish Co., Pontiac, Mich., will erect a new two-story addition, to cost close to \$40,000, with equipment.



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Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK Oct 11 to 18

ACIDS—Stearic, 40 bgs., C. R. Spence Co., Rotterdam; Tannic, 8 brls., E. M. Sergeant Co., Hamburg; Tartaric, 80 brls., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam.

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 111 drs., Virgin Island Prod. Corp., San Juan; 286 drs., Virgin Island Prod. Corp., St. Croix.

AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 15 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; Rhodan, 10 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam.

ANTIMONY—17 cks., S. Fullwood, Hull.

BARIUM—Hydroxide, 57 brls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg.

BONE MEAL—2558 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Trieste; 554 bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp.

CARBON—165 drs., L. A. Salamon & Bro., Rotterdam.

CHALK—500 tons, Kidder Peabody & Co., Dunkirk; 550,000 kilos, Taintor Trdg Co., Dunkirk.

CHEMICALS—70 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 20 cks. Hoffman La Roche Chem. Works, Hamburg; 37 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 8 cks., G. Lueders & Co., Hamburg; 4 cks., F. Rudloff, Hamburg; 9 cks., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Liverpool; 100 brls. Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 24 cks., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 2 cks., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 40 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; 53 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 294 cks., Rhodia Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 3 cks., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 43 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam.

CINCHONINE—14 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Monsanto Chem. Wks., Rotterdam.

CINCHONIDINE—10 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

COLORS—57 cks., Sandoz Chem. Works, Havre; 30 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 38 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 15 cks., Carbic Color & Chem. Co., Havre; 11 cks., L. & R. Organic Prod. Co., Havre; 1 cks., L. & R. Organic Prod. Co., Hamburg; 9 cks. General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 12 drs., E. Ritter, Antwerp; 10 brls., L. & R. Organic Prod. Co., Genoa.

BRONZE POWDER—14 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 12 cs., 1 brl., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 5 cks., H. Heinrich Inc., Hamburg; 18 cs., T. Riessner, Antwerp; 9 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 6 cs., W. H. Kemp & Co., Bremen; Earth, 160 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam.

CINNABAR—2 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Havre.

ETHYLENE—Dichloride, 4 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Dibromide, 57 brls., Potash Impgt Corp., Hamburg.

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1240 bgs., M. E. Clarendon & Son, Buenos Aires; 10,270 bgs., International Prod. Co., Buenos Co., Buenos Aires.

GALLNUTS—500 bgs., K. Mertig, Shanghai.

GLUE—60 bgs., 5 cs., 1 pge., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 200 bgs., Stern & Steinhart, Trieste; 20 cks., Susquehanna Silk Mills, Antwerp; 25 cks., 40 bls., T. M. Duché & Sons, Antwerp; 280 bgs., J. J. Shore & Co., Liverpool; 60 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool.

GLYCERINE—40 drs., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Havana; 30 drs., Armour Soap Works, Marseilles.

GUMS—Arabic, 100 bgs., F. Vliet, Port Sudan; 300 bgs. E. M. Javitz & Son, Port Sudan; Copal, 462 bkts., T. G. Cooper & Co., Macassar; 75 bkts., M. L. Van Norden, Macassar; 149 bkts., Catz American Co., Macassar; 604 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 197 bkts., W. H. Scheel, Macassar; 139 bkts., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Macassar; 200 bkts., Strook & Wittenberg, Macassar; 50 bgs. G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Son, Singapore; 10 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 19 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Antwerp; Damar, 150 cs., S. Winterbourne, Singapore; 128 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co. Singapore; 70 bgs. France Campbell & Darling Singapore; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; Tragacanth, 47 bgs., 37 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London; 50 cs., W. Mohrman, London; 5

cs., W. Mohrman, London; 5 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Southampton.

IRON—Oxide, 40 brls., Wishnick Tumpeer Co., Malaga; 155 cks., Reichard Coulston, Liverpool; 220 brls., C. J. Osborn, Malaga; 26 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 180 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Malaga; 282 brls., C. K. Williams, Malaga; 20 brls., J. M. Rabassa, Malaga; Perchloride, 50 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg.

LITHOPONE—45 cks. African Metals Corp. Antwerp; 500 cks., B. Moore Co., Rotterdam.

LIME—Hydrate, 100 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., London.

MAGNESIA—Calcined, 170 cs., Schofield Donald Co., Liverpool; Carbonate, 25 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Liverpool.

MAGNESITE—76 cks., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam.

OILS—Coconut, 649 tons. Philippine Refining Co., Cebu; 684 tons, order, Manila 439,000 kilos, Philippine Ref Co., Manila; 1170 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; Cod, 400 cks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 32 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 5 cks., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; 75 brls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; Codliver, 50 cks., Schieffelin & Co., Oslo; 10 cs., Bank of U. S. Southampton; Linseed, 200 brls., W. M. Donagh & Sons, Rotterdam; Palm, 237 brls. Indies Products Co., Port Swettenham; Palm Kernel, 221 tons, J. Bibby & Son, Liverpool; 785 tons, order, Hull; Rape-seed, 250 brls., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 100 drs. I. R. Boody Co., Kobe; 293 tons, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; 200 drs., W. R. Grace & Co., Osaka; 550 drs., Mitsui & Co., Osaka; 100 drs., Kongo Shikai Co., Osaka; 100 drs., Mitsui & Co., Nagoya; 400 drs., Mitsui & Co., Yokohama; Sulfur, 300 tons, Palmolive Co., Bari; 120 brls., Nat City Bank, Bari; 300 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Palermo; 43 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Bari; 10 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Leghorn; Whale, 97 cks., Cook Swan & Young Corp., St. Johns; Wood, 250 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai; 300 brls., Mitsui & Co., Shanghai; 300 brls., Mitsui & Co., Hankow.

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 59 cks., I. M. Sobin, Rotterdam; Chlorate, 1100 cks., Monmouth Chem. Works, Hamburg; Nitrate, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg.

QUICKSILVER—32 flasks, McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz.

QUINIDINE—3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

QUININE—52 cs. Monmouth Chem. Works, Rotterdam; 75 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

SELENIUM—5 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg.

SHELLAC—600 bgs., Ralli Bros., London; Sticklac, 140 bgs., F. B. Ross & Co., Singapore.

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate Anhydrous, 127 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp. Rotterdam; Bisulfite, 27 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; Cyanide, 420 cs., C. Hardy Inc. Havre; Nitrate, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 12950 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antogastaga; Phosphate, 334 drs., Rhodia Chem. Co., Antwerp; 94 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp; 134 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp.

SPAR—Heavy, 600 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

SPONGES—51 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 88 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau; 32 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 55 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Havana; 78 bls., J. Manville Co., Havana.

SUMAC—420 bgs., H. V. F. Price, Palermo; 630 bgs., A. Stauff & Co., Palermo; 700 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.

TALC—900 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 1600 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Co., Bordeaux; 1000 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa.

TAPIOCA FLAKE—42 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 703 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; Flour, 500 bgs., Nat Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 1901 bgs., Tradesmen Nat Bank, Batavia; 500 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 400 bgs., Rutgers

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

Bleecker & Co., Batavia; 400 bgs., Rutgers Bleecker & Co., Sourabaya; 1274 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; 1800 bgs., Perkins Glue Co., Tandjong Priok; 150 bgs., Sino Java Handel, Sourabaya; 1236 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Cheribon; 3834 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 1600 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; Pearl, 250 bgs., W. Tappenbeck, Batavia; 115 bgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 108 bgs., W. E. Vogeli, Batavia; 158 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 666 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya.

VANILLA BEANS—9 cs., Gomez & Sloan Vera Cruz; 4 cs., Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz; 28 cs., P. P. Derode Freres & Damman, Bordeaux; 47 cs., W. T. Rawleigh Co., Marseilles.

WOODFLOUR—300 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam.

ZINC—Oxide, 100 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles.

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE October 6 to 12

ACID—Stearic, 20 bags, W. G. N. Rukert, Binnendijk, Rotterdam.

BARYTES—1,000 bags, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Binnendijk Rotterdam.

BONE—Sinews, 400 bales, 178,772 lbs., Ralli Bros., Kiel, Hamburg.

CHEMICALS—1,500 bags, Paul Uhlich, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 500 bgs to order, Binnendijk, Rotterdam.

ENAMEL PAINT—14 cs., Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Binnendijk, Rotterdam.

IRON ORE—6034 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Tours, Bulea; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp. Santore, Cruz Grande; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Chilore Cruz Grande; 19,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethare, Cruz Grande.

LEUNASALPETRE, 1816 bags, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Binnendijk, Rotterdam.

MANGANESE ORE—5,800 tons, Cottman Co., Banta, Rio de Janeiro; 1200 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Roserio, Calcutta; Nutmegs, 75 bags, Gerard National Bank, Halanun Singapore.

OIL—Olive, 342 bbls., 16,534 lbs., Pompeian-Romanza Corp., Ossa, Marseilles; 194 bbls., 92,596 lbs., to order, Ossa, Marseilles.

PALM—Deodorized, 50 bbls., 10 tons, William H. Masson, Artigas.

POTASH—87 casks, 71,478 lbs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Inc., Kiel, 60 casks, 48,419 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Kiel, Hamburg; Carbonate, 136 casks, 229,226 lbs., William H. Masson, Kiel, Hamburg; Manure Salt, 20%, 1,547,080 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Kiel, Hamburg; 30%, 397,000 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Kiel, Hamburg; Muriate, 1,995,840 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Kiel, Hamburg; 4,500 bags, 904,266 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Kiel, Hamburg.

SODIUM—Nitrate, 204 cks., 123,268 lbs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Kiel, Hamburg.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO Oct 1 to 8

ACID—190 casks, order, Rotterdam.

BARYTES—100 bags, order, Rotterdam.

CHALK—750 bags, order, Gothenburg.

COPRA—3380 sacks, Pacific Commercial Co., Guam, 3279 sacks, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Guam; 1902 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co. Papeete; 870 sacks, Vegetable Oil Corporation, Papeete; 7436 bags, Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corp., Papeete; 430 bags, Oerd, Papeete.

EARTH—5 barrels, order, Leghorn.

GUM—Copal, 80 bales, order, Antwerp.

KAPOC—200 bales, H. W. Peabody, Hongkong; 162 bales; Lilienthal, Lee & Co., Hongkong.

OIL—Cod, 50 drums, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Kobe; Olive, 250 cases, order, Genoa; Peanut, 10 tanks, order, Bordeaux; Rape-seed, 100 drums, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Kobe.

TARTAR—507 bags, order, Marseilles; 2019 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Bordeaux.

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Oct 7 to 14 1927

BENZINE—9,668 tons, N. O. Refining Co., Curacao
BAUXITE—2,437 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo
COPRA—18 sacks, order, Ceiba
CREOSOTE—6,115 tons, Equitable Trust Co., Amsterdam
FERRO—Manganese, 125 tons order, Manchester
LIME, Chlorinated, 150 cases, order, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,520,792 gals., American Solvents, Havana
OIL—Palm, 851 tons order, Axim; **Olive**, 42 tons, order, Genoa
SODA—Nitrate, 46636 bags, W. R. Grace, Iquique
SPIEGELEISEN—60 tons, order, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Sept 28 to Oct 5

ACIDS—Cresylic, 50 drums, order, Rotterdam; 25 drums, order, Hamburg; **Formic**, 84 demi-johns, order, Hamburg; 74 carboys, order, Hamburg
AMMONIUM MURIATE—20 casks, order, Rotterdam; 10 casks, order, Rotterdam
ARSENIC—50 casks, J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., Hamburg
BAUXITE—2,261 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co., Georgetown, Den.; 1,605 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co., Georgetown, Den.
BONE MEAL—3716 bags, Ralli Bros Karachi
BRONZE POWDER—3 cases, M. Rice Co., Bremen; 3 cases, Keer-Maurer Co., Bremen 2 cases, Koons Wilson & Co., Hamburg
CHEMICALS—5 drums, O. G. Hempstead & Son, Bremen; 500 bags, order, Hamburg; 600 kegs, order, Hamburg; 84 cks., order, Rotterdam; 80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Co., Rotterdam; 24 cks., order, Rotterdam; 280 casks, order, Rotterdam; 59 casks, order, Rotterdam
CLAY—437 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol 273½ tons, United Clay Mines Corp., Bristol; **China**, 3150 tons, various consignees, Fowey
DRY COLORS—5 cases, J. W. Hampton Jr., & Co., Manchester
EPSOM SALTS—111 bags, order, Hamburg 200 kegs, order, Hamburg
FLUORSPAR—504,277 lbs., Standard Bk. of South Africa Ltd., Durban
GLUE—100 bags, National Gum & Mica Co., Liverpool
GLYCERIN—130 drums, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin Co., Hamburg; 90 casks, order, Marseilles; 47 casks, order, Barcelona
GYPSUM—1,324 bags, Phila-Girard Nat Bk Bremen
LITHOPONE—2 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg
MAGNESITE—100 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., Antilla
MYROBALANS—6,884 pockets, Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Calcutta; 4000 pockets, Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd Calcutta, 7,195 pockets, Standard Bank of South Africa, Bombay; 4776 bags, Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd Bombay
OCHRE—72 casks, R. Coulston Inc., Marseilles
OILS—Codliver, 200 bbls., order, Hamburg; 50 bbls., order, Hamburg; **Olive**, 70 cases, P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 8 cases A. Perua, Naples 300 cases, order, Genoa; 1500 cases, order, Leghorn; 50 cases, order, Nice
ORES—Chrome, 569,782 lbs., Brown Bros., & Co., Lourenco Marques; **Pyrites**, 8671 tons, The Pyrites Co Huelva; 3,450 tons, Krebs Chem Co., Antwerp
PHOSPHOROUS TRICHLORIDE—23 bottles, order, Hamburg
POTASH—69 bbls., Brown Bros. Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 100 drums, order, Hamburg; 5 drums, Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 24 cks., order, Rotterdam
SAL AMMONIAC—Glauber, 100 bbls order Hamburg
SHELLAC—350 bags, order, Calcutta, 860 bags, order, Calcutta; 1166 bags, order, Calcutta; **Garnet**, 134 bags, New York Trust Co., Bremen
SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 340 drums, order, Liverpool; **Fluoride**, 12 casks, order, Bremen; 68 bbls., order, Hamburg; **Prus-**

siate, 42 casks, order, Rotterdam; **Sulfite**, 20 drums, order, Hamburg
SUMAC—140 bags, order, Palermo
ZINC SALTS—Chloride, 42 drums, order, Hamburg; 50 drums, order, Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 86 bales, order, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

October 9 to 16

ACID—Formic, 154 cbs., order, Rotterdam; **Lactic**, 50 bbls., order, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM—Bifluoride, 44 cks., order, Bremen; **Carbonate**, 10 cs., order, Bremen
CHEMICALS—119 drs., order, Bremen; 78 drs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 25 cks., R & H Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 175 bags, Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam
GLAUBER SALTS—750 bgs 125 cks order, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—120 bbls., Brown Bros., & Co., Rotterdam
POTASH—55 cks., R & H Chemical Co., Bremen; 30 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen; 19 cks., order, Bremen; **Caustic**, 118 drs., order, Bremen; **Cyanide**, 1 dr., Phillip Bros., Antwerp
RHODANAMMONIUM—5 cks., order, Rotterdam

SODIUM—Sulfide, 35 drs., Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam
ZINC—Carbonate, 10 cks., order, Bremen; **Oxide**, 135 bbls., Phillip Bros., Antwerp

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACETONE—320 drs., Sept. 29, Bordeaux
ACID—Acetic, 2 cs., Sept. 30, San Antonio; **Carbolic**, 1 dr., Sept. 16, Pt. Limon; **Hydrochloric**, 25 carboys, Sept. 30, Tocopilla; **Phosphate**, 10 cs., Sept. 13 Cristobal; **Sulfuric**, 7 cs., Sept. 30, San Antonio; **Tartaric**, 5 kgs, Sept. 13, Guayaquil
AMMONIA—Anhydrous, 10 cysls., Sept. 22, Singapore
BONE BLACK—10 bgs., Sept. 25, Sydney
CALCIUM—Carbide, 10 drs., Sept. 16, Livingston; 20 drs., Sept. 13, Punta Arenas; 120 drs., Sept. 28, Carupano; 20 drs., Sept. 13, Cristobal; **Arsenate**, 325 bls., Sept. 17, Peru
CARBON—Black, 65 cs., Sept. 26, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—24 bls., Sept. 12, Hamburg
CLAY—500 bgs., Sept. 22, Singapore
EXTRACT—Logwood, 5 cs., Sept. 28, Sydney; 100 bls., Sept. 25, Sydney; **Tanning**, 16 bbls., Sept. 28, Sydney; 40 bls., Sept. 20, Havre; 20 bls., Sept. 13, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—50 bgs., Sept. 16, Pt. Limon
GLYCO THYMOLINE—210 bxs Sept 25, Sydney

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benzanthrones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Sept. 25, 1926.
GLYCERINE—2 drs., Sept. 16, Pto Barrio
KRESO—45 cs., Sept. 13, Pto Colombia;
 25 cs., Sept. 13, Pto Colombia
LINSEED OILCAKE—1888 bgs., Sept. 20,
 Rotterdam; 629 bgs., Sept. 16, Rotter-
 dam; 1267 bgs., Sept. 7, Rotterdam; 5828
 bgs., Sept. 7, Rotterdam; 3157 bgs., Sept.
 13, Antwerp
MALT—532 cs., Sept. 13, Pto Colombia
ROSIN—20 bbls., Sept. 28, Pto Cabello;
 15 bgs., Sept. 13, Cristobal
SHELLAC—10 bgs., Sept. 26, Hamburg
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 10 bbls., Sept. 13,
 Pto Colombia; 7 bbls., Sept. 16, Pt Li-
 mon; Bicarbonate, 20 bgs., Sept. 28, Pto
 Cabello; 24 kgs., Sept. 17, Arica; 10 kgs.,
 Sept. 24, Pto Plata; 5 kgs., Sept. 24,
 Macoris; Caustic, 5 bbls., Sept. 13, Pana-
 ma; 5 drs., Sept. 13, Cristobal; 5 drs.,
 Sept. 13, Pto Colombia
CYANIDE—10 cs., Sept. 13, Pto Colombia
 Hyposulfite, 25 kgs., Sept. 13, Pto Colom-
 bia
TALC—19 bgs., Sept. 7, Valparaiso
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs., Sept. 13, Cartage-
 na
ZINC—Dust, 16 drs., Sept. 13, Panama;
 Oxide, 150 bbls., Sept. 7, Rotterdam

Professor D. M. Mushketov, di-
 rector, Soviet Geological Survey,
 who has arrived in this country to
 study the work of the American Ge-
 ological Survey and other geologi-
 cal organizations, in a recent state-
 ment declared that discoveries of
 immense potash beds in the Soviet
 Union have increased the potash re-
 sources of the world by two thirds.
 Professor Mushketov's organization
 conducted the expedition which sur-
 veyed the newly revealed beds in
 the Solikamsk and Berezniki re-
 gions of the province of Perm.

According to the professor, these
 vast fields have great economic sig-
 nificance, not only for the Soviet
 Union, but for the whole world. Ap-
 propriations of the Soviet Govern-
 ment for geological work in 1927
 amount to over \$4,000,000 as com-
 pared with \$100,000 appropriated by
 the Russian Government in 1913.

Exports of gum damar from Java
 and Madura for the first six months
 of 1927 amounted to 2,064,523 kilos,
 according to Consul General Chas.
 L. Hoover. This compares with 3,-
 278,385 kilos exported during the
 entire year of 1926. Most of this
 went to the United States which
 received 2,542,752 kilos in 1926 and
 1,537,901 kilos during the first half
 of 1927.

J. R. Sheppard has been appoint-
 ed acting director of research, Eagle-
 Picher Lead Co., Joplin, Mo. He
 assumes this position after success-
 fully organizing a rubber research
 laboratory for the company, and
 will maintain his close connection
 with rubber activities.

Construction has been begun on
 the new paper mill of Spruce Falls
 Power and Paper Co., at Kapuskas-
 ing, Ont., with a capacity of 550 tons,
 which will be the largest mill of the
 kind in Ontario.

BELGIAN CRUDE EXPORTS

Total exports, from Belgium of
 crude light oils, medium oils such as
 phenol and carbolic acids, carbo-
 lineum, cresiline, creoline, lysol and
 similar products; heavy oils, lu-
 bricating and fuel oils; green oils;
 creosote oils for wood creosoting
 and highway tarring, and deriva-
 tives, amounted to \$81,202,426 met-
 ric tons, valued at \$2,032,164, of
 which the United States took 78,-
 837,213 metric tons. Imports
 amounted to 10,026,101 metric tons,
 mostly from Germany.

Total exports of benzol, toluol,
 xylol, and products of the distilla-
 tion of light oils, amounted to 22,-
 259 metric tons, valued at \$1,711,-
 689 of which Germany took about
 75 per cent., the remainder going
 to the United Kingdom, France,
 Switzerland, and Italy. Imports
 of these by-products totalled 253
 metric tons, valued at \$21,877.

The quantity of pitch exported
 was 25,507 metric tons, valued at
 \$373,705, the greater amount to
 France and Netherlands. Imports
 of pitch amounted to 91,114 metric
 tons, valued at \$1,413,189, chiefly
 from Germany and Great Britain.

Belgium imports of crude coal
 tar were:

From	Quantity in Metric Tons	
	1925	1926
Germany	10,689	16,574
France	1,720	2,523
Great Britain	18,224	14,204
Netherlands	9,098	10,550
Belgium's exports of crude coal tar were:		
To		
Belgian Congo	74	65
France	3,210	2,149
Netherlands	618	588
Switzerland	43	—

Total trade in other coal-tar pro-
 ducts was as follows: mineral tars
 —Imports, 43,886, metric tons,
 mostly from Germany, the United
 Kingdom, and France; exports 2,-
 879, metric tons, mostly to France;
 ammoniacal water—Imports, 1,335,
 metric tons, chiefly from Germany;
 exports, 1,461 metric tons, mostly
 to France; anhydrous ammonia—
 Imports, two metric tons; export 74
 metric tons, chiefly to France and
 Great Britain; commercial sulfate
 of ammonia—Imports, 13,192 met-
 ric tons, mostly from Holland; exports,
 820 metric tons, chiefly to Spain
 and the United Kingdom; naphtha-
 lene, raw or rose crystals—Imports,
 13,208 metric tons, mostly from
 Germany; exports, 3,480 metric tons,
 mostly to Great Britain and Japan;
 naphthalene, commercial, white—
 Imports about one metric ton only;
 exports, 2,277 metric tons, alued at
 \$113,875, of which France took 1,-
 243 metric tons, while Canada ac-
 counted for about 85 metric tons
 valued at \$5,102.

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**COMMISSION RECOMMENDS
PHENOL DUTY REDUCTION**

A reduction in the duty of phenol has been recommended by the United States Tariff Commission. The present rate is 55 per cent and 7c per pound.

The commission's investigation was based upon an application from James F. Ballard, Inc., manufacturer of proprietary medicines, St. Louis, who complained that prices of phenol had advanced five times since enactment of tariff act of 1922. Price of phenol early in 1922 was 11c per pound, being raised to 18c in September and 34c in November of the same year. By April, 1923, it had been raised to 58 cents per pound, but was reduced to 25 cents later that year. During 1924, it ranged from 23c to 37c. Since that time it has gradually been reduced until it is now 17c per pound.

An experimental sulfur plant in Karakum Desert, Central Asia is the most recent activity of the Soviet government, according to *Isvestia*, the official Moscow publication. Sulfur deposits are located around the Dengli Wells, 150 miles from the railroad, to which the sulfur will be transported on motor trucks especially equipped for traversing sand. The ore at Karakum contains up to 50 per cent of sulfur as compared to 10 to 20 per cent of sulfur contained in the Crieman and Daghestan ores.

Anthony Anable, engineer, Dorr Co., and Dr. Henry J. Masson, assistant professor, chemical engineering, New York University will speak at the regular meeting of the American Section, Societe de Chimie Industrielle, to-morrow night at the Chemists' Club, New York City. The former will speak on "Continuous Thickening and Counter-current Washing in the Chemical Industry, and the latter on "Chemical Engineering Unit Processes".

A permit for the issuance of new stock in the reorganization of the California Ink Co., San Francisco, has been granted by the State Corporation Commissioner. The permit sanctions the exchange of 49,000 shares of "A" common on a seven for one basis for the old common and the sale of 40,000 shares of "B" stock to J. Barth & Co.

Oakland, Cal. has been admitted to joint rail and water rates on salt, an important San Francisco Bay product, to Oregon, Washington and Idaho, according to an announcement by the Chamber of Commerce. Previously, Oakland had only the rail rate.

DAVISON-RIO TINTO DEAL

Following the completion of arrangements for closer relations between Davison Chemical Co. and Rio Tinto Co., Davison has sold 90,000 shares of Pyrites Co. Ltd., stock, to the Rio Tinto Co. for \$3,150,000. This block, was received by Davison a few weeks ago in exchange for an equal parcel of their own stock and by this exchange, Davison will have paid off their debentures and conclude other financing, including a \$1,500,000 debt to Silica Gel Corp., for advances.

The Davison Co. is erecting a contact sulfuric acid plant, using the silica gel process and will be in operation by the end of the current year. They have contracted with Bethlehem Steel Corp. to supply some 200,000 tons of acid for Bethlehem's Sparrows Point and Steelton mills.

Drawback allowance has been made by the Treasury Department on arsenate of lead manufactured by the National Chemical Co. of California, with a plant at Pittsburgh, Cal., with the use of litharge produced from imported pig lead obtained from imported ore.

**COTTONSEED RATE LEGAL
(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12—Rates on cottonseed, in carloads, from certain points in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas to Newton and Laurel, Miss., have not been found unreasonable or otherwise unlawful by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a complaint filed by the Newton Oil Mill against the Alabama, & Vicksburg Railway Company. The complaint dismissed.

Treasury Department has announced the allowance of drawback on arsenate of lead manufactured by Chapman Chemical Engineering Company, Bound Brook, N. J., with the use of litharge produced from imported lead by firms operating under drawback regulations.

An interim dividend of 3% was declared by the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. marking the first bonus declared by the £56,000,000 combine since formed last year.

Purex Co., Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturers of liquid bleach, has been taken over by A. C. and D. Onalda Pelletier.

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Patents

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TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued Oct. 4, 1927

1,643,962.—Alumina Coagulant. H. McC. Spencer, Newark, assignor, Seydel Chemical Co. Apr. 16, 1924.

1,643,988.—Refractory From Acetylene Plant Waste. G. B. Luckett and J. B. Johnson, Crawfordsville, Md. July 14, 1924.

1,643,003.—Greenish Yellow Azo Dye. H. Wagner Soden, and A. Funke, Hoechst, Germany, assignors, Grasselli Dyestuffs Corp., New York. Oct. 8, 1925.

1,644,082.—Filter Cell Washer. J. J. Preble, Newton, Mass., assignor, Spray Engineering Co., Boston. Nov. 6, 1925.

1,644,115.—Translucent Article. A. Egimann acid A. Perea, Paris. May 17, 1924.

1,644,244.—Refractory from anhydrous aluminum silicate etc. M. L. Freed, Washington, assignor, Secty of Commerce. June 10, 1926.

1,644,246.—Salts of Inositol Phosphoric Acid. A. Grams and M. Girard, Basle, assignor, Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. Apr. 9, 1923.

1,644,250.—Ferric Sulphate. B. Hart, Manchester. Oct. 18, 1926.

1,644,267.—Alcohol and Alcohol-containing Mixtures. W. Ostwald, Bochum, Germany, assignor, Benzol Verband G.m.b.H. Dec. 10, 1925.

1,644,324.—Continuous Distillation of Hydrocarbon Oils. J. R. Carringer, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor, Standard Development Co., May 6, 1921.

1,644,388.—Cleaning Centrifugal Separator Bowls, apparatus. H. O. Lindgren, Stockholm, assignor, The De Laval separator Co., New York. May 24, 1922.

1,644,417-9.—Cellulose Ester Solutions. J. G. Davidson, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor, June 13, 1924. July 20, 1925. Aug. 5, 1925. June 13, 1924.

1,644,439.—Drying Gases. W. Mueller, Butterfield, Germany, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 30, 1927.

1,644,446.—Shadow Producing Agent. B. Rapp, Darmstadt, Germany. May 17, 1926.

1,644,469.—Utilizing Zeolites. W. H. Green, Chicago, Ill., assignor, General Zeolite Co., June 8, 1923.

1,644,483-4.—Reducing Nitro Compounds. R. A. Nelson and A. Prasil, Buffalo, assignors, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York. June 22, 1920.

1,644,491.—Decolorizing Treating and Dissolving Shellac For Bleaching Purposes. F. C. Rawolle, Salem, Conn. Aug. 31, 1923.

1,644,493.—Caustic Fusions and 2-Aminoanthraquinone. D. G. Rogers, Buffalo, assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; New York. June 17, 1921 and ov. 9, 1922.

1,644,524.—Acid Sulphuric Acid Ester Compound of Aromatic Hydroxyalkyleth-

ers. W. Hentrich and M. Hardtmann, Wiesdorf, assignors, Grasselli Dyestuff Co., New York. June 21, 1926.
1,644,615.—Separator. D. T. Sharples, Westchester, Pa., assignor, The Sharples Separator Co., Feb. 11, 1925.

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Issued Sept. 7, 1927

274,072.—Titanium Pigments. G. Carteret, Boulogne, France. June 30, 1927.

274,076.—Acetic Acid and Ethylene. Holzverkohlungs Industrie A. G., Constance, Baden, Germany. July 1, 1927.

274,095.—Cyclic Ketones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. July 7, 1927.

274,103.—Naphthalene-1:4:5:8-Tetracarboxylic Acid. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 8, 1927.

274,104.—Sulphonating Polycondensed Fats, Oils and Acids. H. T. Boehme A. G., and H. Bertsch, Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany. July 8, 1927.

274,122.—Charging High Pressure Reaction Vessels. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 11, 1927.

274,128.—Forming Azo Dyes on Fiber. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 11, 1927.

274,130.—Azo Dyes and Metallic Compounds. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle, Switzerland. July 11, 1927.

274,131.—Extracting Sugar. K. Komers, Prague, and K. Cuker, Tavikovice, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. July 11, 1927.

274,142.—Emulsifying Agents. J. H. Disney, and J. C. Kernot, London. Jan. 15, 1926.

274,146.—Synthetic Resins. J. V. Meigs, New York. Feb. 9, 1926.

274,155.—Formaldehyde Resins. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 15, 1926.

274,156.—Leuco Compounds of Vat Dyes. H. A. E. Drescher, J. E. G. Harris, B. Wylam, J. Thomas, and Scottish Dyes Ltd., Grangemouth. Mar. 15, 1926.

274,162.—Roller and Breast Mills. H. Drysdale and Smith & Blythe Ltd., London. Mar. 19, 1926.

274,164.—Preserving Food. C. T. J. Vautin and W. G. Whiffen, London. Apr. 6, 1926.

274,175.—N-Manoalkylparaaminophenols. Chemische Fabrik Gruenau Landshoff & Meyer A. G., Berlin. Apr. 10, 1926.

274,187.—Disinfectants and Dye Preparations. British Dyestuffs Corp., T. H. Fairbrother and A. Renshaw, Manchester. Apr. 14, 1926.

274,198.—Sodium Hypochlorite. M. P. Appelbey and C. Carter, Oxford. Apr. 16, 1926.

274,211.—Paradiaminoanthraquinone Derivatives. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Apr. 19, 1926.

274,226-1.—Hydroxylaminoanthraquinone-2-Sulphonic Acid and other anthraquinone derivatives. British Dyestuffs Corp., A. Shepherdson and A. J. Hailwood, Manchester. Apr. 26, 1926.

274,248.—Road Surfacing Compositions containing bituminous materials and sulphur. J. F. Bennett Dronfield, Derbyshire and J. Hadfield, Sheffield. June 4, 1926.

274,259.—Alkylene Diguandines. M. Heyn, Breslau, Germany. June 18, 1926.

274,263.—Ammonium Chloride. J. W. Moore, W. G. Pollock and Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Runcorn, Cheshire. June 25, 1926.

274,300.—Linoleum Cements. A. B. Craven, C. S. Bedford, and Yorkshire Dyeware & Chemical Co., Leeds, England. Aug.

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- 30, 1926.
 274,303.—Leucoflavanthrone. B. Wylam, I. E. G. Harris, J. Thomas and Scottish Dyes Ltd., Carlisle. Mar. 1, 1926.
 274,328.—Vinegar by fermentation. F. Noldin, Salorno, Trentino, Italy. Nov. 1, 1926.
 274,333.—Coating Processes and Compositions. K. Loos, Dresden, M. Lehnig and R. Dassdorf, Dresden. Nov. 15, 1926.
 274,355.—Coating Processes. K. Loos, M. Lehnig, G. Henning and R. Dassdorf, Dresden. Jan. 11, 1927.
 274,366-1.—Phenyl-3-Methyl-5-Pyrazolone. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Feb. 5, 1927.
 274,387.—Regenerating Rubber. C. O. Carlsson, Goeteborg, Sweden. Mar. 15, 1927.
 274,401.—Destructive Hydrogenations of Mineral Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Mar. 8, 1926.
 274,425.—Mothproofing Compositions. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., May 5, 1927.
 274,439.—Phonils. Chemische Fabric Auf Actien, Berlin. June 17, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued Sept. 8, 1927

- 445,707.—Operating Evaporators. A. G. Kummeler & Matter, Switzerland. Dec. 16, 1922.
 445,773.—Improving the Economy of Vacuum Evaporators. Metallbank und Metallurgische Ges. A. G. and Dr. W. Gensecke, Frankfurt. Mar. 18, 1924.
 445,668.—Ammonium Nitrate and Blance Fixe. Wolff & Co., Walsrode and F. Wein, Bomlitz, Germany. May 26, 1925.
 445,608.—Sodium Sulphide through the sodium sulphate-magnesium sulphate double salt stage. Kali Forschungs Anstalt G. m. b. H., Stassfurt-Leopoldshall, Germany. Apr. 26, 1923.
 445,728.—Alkali Cellulose from Pulp Impregnated with Alkali Liqueur. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 27, 1924.
 445,644.—Formic Acid. A. Schloss, Berlin. Sept. 18, 1924.
 445,774.—Catalytic Production of Aromatic Amides of Formic Acid. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Mar. 14, 1925.
 445,645.—Sulphonic Acids of Neutral Coal Tar Light Oils. Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks A. G. and F. Schuetz, Gelsenkirchen, Germany. Sept. 20, 1922.
 445,669.—Organic Compounds with Trivalent Arsenic. A. Albert, Muenchen. July 4, 1920.
 445,729.—Benzyl-2-Oxybenzanthrone. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Nov. 10, 1923.
 445,732.—Casein which can be Hydrated. E. Stern, Berlin-Charlottenburg. Nov. 6, 1924.
 445,733.—Continuous Preheating of Oils and Hydrocarbons. K. Hering, Nuernberg, Germany. Sept. 8, 1922.
 445,657.—Distillation and Cracking of Mineral Oils. A. A. F. M. Seigle, Paris. July 16, 1920.
 445,679.—Neutral Coal Tar Lubricating Oils miscible with mineral oils. "Rex" Mineraloel Ges. Stephan, Book & Ziegler, Essen. Apr. 10, 1924.
 445,799.—Highly Lustrous Plastic Masses. A. Rogler, Rolandswerth, Germany. Mar. 8, 1925.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued Aug. 18, 1927

- 629,632.—Treating Nitricellulose to obtain very liquid colloid and industrial products. W. F. Higgins. Feb. 21, 1927.
 629,650.—Electrode for Electrolytic Apparatus principally those serving to decompose water into hydrogen and oxygen. Societe Ateliers de Construction Oerlikon. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,658.—Process and Apparatus for Making Carbon Dioxide. B. Lundin. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,591.—Treating Carbon Black. Compagnie Lorraine de Charbons Lampes et Appareillages Electriques. May 10, 1926.
 629,669.—Azinic Colors. Societe des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques de St. Denis, R. Lantz and A. Wahl. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,742.—Tobacco Coloring Extract. M. J. Pouey. Feb. 24, 1927.
 629,764.—Non-Thickening Pastes and Lacquers. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 24, 1927.
 32431 Addition to 588,035.—Benzyl-2-Oxy-629,691.—Detergent. J. Tengler. Feb. 23, 1927.
 32407 Addition to 625,952.—Soap. K. Poulain and G. Martin. April 9, 1926.

- 629,661.—Accelerated Rubber Vulcanization. Societe Italiana Pirelli. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,652.—Filter Press. Capra Filter Press Corp. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,686.—Siphoning Ammonium Sulphate. F. J. Collin A. G. Collin A. G. Feb. 23, 1927.
 629,743.—Eliminating Carbon Monoxide in Gaseous Mixture. A. Kauzner. Feb. 24, 1926.
 629,558.—Treating Wood. J. Maximoof and Mme de Costa. May 6, 1926.
 629,664.—Composition of Matter. Stabilimenti Chimici Industriali. Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,651.—Effecting Chemical Reactions in Metallic Apparatus. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Feb. 22, 1927.
 629,763.—Continuous Distillation of Coal Tar. A. Meiro. Feb. 24, 1927.

Cotton farmers in the vicinity of Torreon, Mexico, say the damage done this year by the boll weevil and the pink boll worm is the greatest in a number of years. Because of the damage, the Chamber of Commerce of the Laguna is attempting to interest members in the establishment in Torreon of a cotton seed fumigation plant. The cost of such a plant, which will have a capacity to fumigate three carload of cotton seed at one time, is estimated at 100,000 pesos (approximately \$50,000). For fumigation purposes, hydrocyanic acid or carbon bisulphide will be used.

Certain-Teed Products Co., Philadelphia, will build an addition to its plant at Second and Erie sts., four-story, estimated to cost close to \$200,000, with machinery.

MEXICO AIDS FARMERS

Leguna Chamber of Commerce Mexico, is to aid cotton farmers in establishing in Torreon a cotton seed fumigation plant. If the present plans of the chamber materialize, a vacuum fumigation plant will be constructed similar to a number existing in the United States. The cost of such a plant, which will have a capacity to fumigate three carloads of cotton seed at one time, is estimated at 100,000 pesos (approximately \$50,000). For fumigation purposes, hydrocyanic acid or carbon bisulphide will be used.

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 Memphis, Tenn., American Bank Bldg.
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 Peoria, Ill.
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BAKING POWDER RATES
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Washington, D. C., Oct. 19—
Rates on baking powder, in carloads, from Brooklyn, N. Y. to Chicago and other destinations in central territory, and from Providence, R. I. to destination in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and this city, have not been found unreasonable or otherwise unlawful by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision just rendered in the case of the Royal Distributing Company, Inc., against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The complaint has been dismissed.

In explaining the recent action of the directors in passing the common dividend, F. T. Bedford, president of Penick & Ford, Inc., said: "While earnings for the first seven months of this year were equivalent to more than the full year's dividend on the common stock, the directors feel that in view of the acute condition in corn products industry it would be advisable to conserve current assets. Due to competitive conditions, bulk products such as corn syrup, corn starch and corn sugar are being sold below cost of production."

Fusion of C. A. F. Kahlbaum Chemische Fabrik G. m. b. H., of Berlin, and Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien vormals E. Schering, Berlin, and adoption of the company name, Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., was approved by stockholders' meeting, Sept. 10.

Grasselli Powder Co., Cleveland, Ohio, will soon ask for bids on a new plant at Seneca, Ill., consisting of several buildings, to cost about \$300,000 with equipment.

The Consolidated Chemical Co., San Francisco, has filed an application for permission to change the name to that of the Consolidated Chemical Industries.

**CANADIAN HEARINGS ON
SAL SODA, BORAX GLASS**

Announcement has been made by the Canadian Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation of hearings Nov. 15 on applications for an increase in the duty on sal soda and for free entry of borax glass. Detailed applications for such revision or adjustment of the tariff intended for hearing by the board are made in writing to the Minister of Finance. It is advisable for American concerns to make applications for changes in the name of a Canadian purchaser of their products. Applicants may appear in person or be represented by counsel. Upon being referred to the board the date for first public hearing is selected to give ample advance notice to persons interested, and to the press. Persons opposed to the changes applied for may appear at the hearing or forward documentary evidence to be presented on their behalf by the secretary of the board.

A motion to advance hearing of the barium dioxide duty case, involving constitutionality of flexible tariff law has been denied by the United States Supreme Court. This means that it will not be argued during the present fall term. The case is that of J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., in which validity of the law was upheld by United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Polish ammonium sulfate production increased from 24,000 metric tons in 1925 to 26,000 tons in 1926, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochrane, Warsaw. Before the end of 1927 it is expected that the "Polskie Kopalnie Skarbowe" (Polish State Mines) will begin the manufacture of ammonium sulfate with an annual capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

John Stauffer, Jr., Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, of which his uncle John Stauffer, is the head, was married recently to Virginia Louise Deimel. The couple will make their home in New York, where Mr. Stauffer has been transferred.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.'s "Dyestuffs" for October contains articles on "Dipping and Calendar Staining of Paper", "Cotton and Dyeing from a Chemist's Point of View", "Observations of Redyeing of Hats".

Hochelaga Chemical Co., operated by Joseph Haselton, opened business in Montreal, Quebec, last week.

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CARBONATE OF AMMONIA—Well known "Gloria" Brand offered for export to merchants and direct consumers. References: The Bankverein für Nordwestdeutschland A. G., Bremen, or the Deutsche Bank, Filiale Bremen, Bremen. Address: Hagens, Anthony & Co., Frischhafen 1, Bremen, Germany.

BROKER with established clientele wants industrial chemical lines from high grade concerns only on brokerage or commission basis. Will exchange references. Covering Northern Pennsylvania, New York (outside New York City) and Vermont. Box 741, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY with substantial working capital wishing to expand and diversify, will give consideration to the purchase of patented processes for improving existing methods of manufacture or of patented processes for making new chemicals for which a market can be created, even though not now manufactured by us. Box 742, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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MARKET RESEARCH EXPERT, chemical engineer, married, 33, who has conducted market research for a prominent organization for the past 5 years will consider a new connection. Reports furnish covering technical and patent literature market analyses and other pertinent information, T. C. Gregory, 244 Livermore Ave., Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y.

DYESTUFF SALESMAN, having covered New Jersey, State of New York and adjacent territory for many years is desirous of connecting with first class concern. BOX 750, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN, forceful, energetic, eighteen years experience calling on the Textile trade knows the chemical, textile oils, soaps and textile specialty business and the proper application in every class of textile processing. Under forty years, married, exceptional personality a real worker with an enviable sales record. Will furnish automobile. Salary and commission or drawing account against commission. Position must offer opportunity of making five to ten thousand per year. Southern territory preferred. BOX 749, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDANT. Experience in chemical business; knows bookkeeping and typing. Position should have prospects for future. Salary secondary. Adolf, 494 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

Help Wanted

STENOGRAPHER—young lady wanted with some knowledge of chemistry. Reply stating training, experience and references. BOX 755, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST with practical experience in manufacture of Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Raw Materials

CRUDE KAOLIN FOR SALE—About 300 tons Selected High Grade Kaolin in lump form. Immediate shipment from Shuler, So. Carolina. Wire or write Dixiana Clay Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ROSIN—wanted, raw grade, packed in barrels, send samples and quotations. Address John D. Roupas, Patras, Greece—Cables, Roupas Patras A. B. C. 5th Edition.

SULPHURIC ACID FOR SALE—Approximately 32 Tons of 66 deg. Sulphuric Acid in bulk. Write Purchasing Department, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Interested in purchasing lacquer or varnish factory now operating New Jersey or New York outside Metropolitan district. Write full particulars. BOX 720, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—CHEMICAL MARKETS, Vol. 19. No. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 1926 issues. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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PATENTS

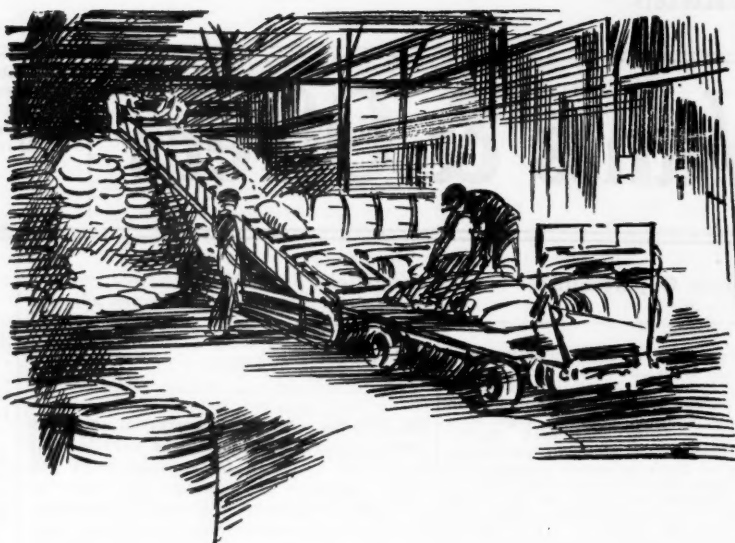
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